invited guests. At the depot in Baltimore the party was received by a Joint Committee of the Maryland Institute and the Maryland Agricultural Society, consisting of Messrs. Vansant, President, Needles, Vice ident, and REYNOLDS, SMITH, ABRAMS, FISHER, and Lovegrove, members of the Institute; and of W. W. W. Bowie, Esq., Dr. John O. Wharton, MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., THOMAS HOLLIDAY, and JAMES WALSH, Esqs., members of the Agricultural Society.

Carriages were in waiting, and the party driven first to the Agricultural Fair at Carroll's Woods. The rain, which had threatened to mar the enjoyments of the occasion, had now almost ceased, and allowed the party to examine without inconvenience the curious objects which here attracted their attention. The site chosen for the exhibition has been selected with much judgment: it is a level plain, in the immediate neighborhood of the city, surrounded by a grove of magnificent trees. The grounds are enclosed by a substantial fence, and suitable buildings provided for the purposes of the exhibition. We understand that efforts are making by the Society, and we hope they may prove suc cessful, to secure a lease of these grounds for a term of years, so that they may be justified in put-ting up substantial buildings for their permanent accommodation. The present buildings stand in the centre of the enclosure; the sheds for the stock are arranged next the fence, and the open space between is devoted to the display of agricultural machinery and implements.

Our limits will not permit us to enter into an enu meration of the great variety of articles exhibited the local papers contain detailed catalogues, which s accessible to those more directly in terested. And yet, where all was so admirable and so worthy of notice, we feel the embarrassment of making a selection. In the comparatively short period allowed for the visit of the committee, much no doubt escaped their notice; but they saw enough to delight, and, we may add without disparagement, to surprise them—to give them new ideas of the progress Maryland has already made in agriculture, and of her capacities for further advances.

The neat cattle exhibited occupied between two

and three hundred stalls, and gave most gratifying evidence of the care bestowed upon this branch of husbandry. They were chiefly of the Durham. Devon, and Ayrshire varieties, many of the specimens of unsurpassed excellence. The horses sheep, and swine were also highly creditable; and our admiration was not less excited by the display of fowls, some of which surpassed in size any that

After viewing the stock with evident gratification. the committee were conducted to the main exhibition room, where they had an opportunity of examining fine specimens of fruits and flowers, and of the handiwork and housewifery of Maryland's fair daughters, some of whom, notwithstanding the un-propitious character of the day, graced the exhibi-tion by their presence. The hall was hung with a variety of articles of needlework, whose names and uses (except the beautiful quilts and counterpanes) are a sealed book to poor uninitiated masculinity.

Not so the nut-brown loaves—light as feathers and white within as the lily hands whose skill they testified-which were displayed in tempting profusion upon the board. It was the hour for lunch, and despite the warning notice "hands off" which stared them in the face, the committee, being instigated thereto by their hospitable entertainers, added to the evidence of one sense to the goodness of the cheer that other further and more potent test which the proverb has confined to puddings only. The impunity of one infraction led, as usual, to another, and hams, honey, cakes, and currant wine were

in turn subjected to the same ordeal. This agreeable episode closed the visit to the main exhibition room, whence the party proceeded to an examination of the agricultural machinery and implements, which were exhibited in great number and variety. They paused a moment, however, to admire some fine mutton; among the specimens of which a single sheep had attained the extraordinary weight of two hundred and ninety pounds, and had been purchased for the still more extraordinary price of one hundred dollars.

Prominent among the agricultural machinery was a portable steam-boiler and engine, placed upon wheels for transportation to any point on the farm where its services might be required, and capable of being geared to any number of different labor-saving ies. It was here applied to the portable sawmill of Mr. PAGE, of Washington, which was in full operation. The committee seemed particularly interested in the numerous reaping, threshing, and seeding machines which were exhibited. The first of these differed from the well-known machine of McCornick, in having shears substituted for a long horizontal blade. A machine which at once threshed, cleaned, and bagged the grain was in operation, and excited much attention and admiration. But what shall we say of the ploughs-implements which are so identified with every thought of agriculture that they are every where recognised as its emblem? They were here, not in dozens, but in scores. The differences between many of them were so slight as scarcely to be recognised except by a practised eye, and seemed to relate chiefly to des of regulating the draught and to the minor details of construction. There were the centredraught, the shovel, the two-way, the hillside, and the sub-soil varieties, to say nothing of the unpre-tending little cultivators, with shoes and without. We could not but think that the soil which could refuse to be upturned, broken down, and mollified into a comfortable and productive bed for any seed which might be cast upon it, by appliances so numerous and ingenious as these, must be stubborn

The examination of these implements brought the visiters to the hour appointed for returning to the city, which denied them the pleasure of hearing the annual address to be delivered in the course of the day by the Hon. WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, of Vir-They were attended to the carriages providginia. They were attended to the Carriage of whom ed for them by the officers of the Society, to whom they expressed the high gratification the visit had afforded them.

The committee were then conducted to the Eu-

prepared for them by the attentive and excellent pro-prietor, Mr. Jackson, the reputation of whose fine establishment could gain nothing from any com-mendation of ours. From the dinner table the party proceeded to the exhibition rooms of the Maryand Institute.

The Maryland Institute is an association for the romotion of the mechanic arts, which was formed n January, 1848, and incorporated in December, 1849. Although only in the third year of its existence, it numbers about seven hundred members; has a well-selected library of more than a thousand volumes; has secured an annual appropriation from the State of five hundred dollars, and a grant of fifteen thousand dollars from the city of Baltimore for following gentlemen, members of the committee:

Peter Force, Esq., Prof. Henry, Prof. Johnson,
W. W. Seaton, Esq., Charles F. Stansbury,
Esq., Hon. Thomas Ewbank, William Easby, their fee for membership.

That now in progress is the third annual exhibition, and we can truly say is highly creditable to

the Institution and to the State. Three floors of an extensive building (Wash ington Hall) are devoted to the accommodation of the exhibition. The lowest one is occupied by weather in the early part of the day many other engine, which, by means of a long shaft and nuerous band-wheels and-belts, drives the various machines which are attached to it. The facility thus afforded exhibiters to show full-sized machines in operation, has rendered the mechanical portion of the exhibition very superior. A loom for weaving cotton cloth; a machine for making cotton cord direct from the roving; mortising and tenoning machines; a machine for cutting laths from the log; and the celebrated Woodworth planing machine, are among the more prominent objects of interest in this department. A specimen of iron pipe, cast without a core by the centrifugal action imparted to the melted metal by the rotation of the mould, attracted much attention. This invaluable method of casting pipe is the invention of Mr. T. J. Lovegrove, of Baltimore. Its economy, as compared with that of the old plan, may be inferred from the fact that pipe can be furnished, as we have been informed, at a cost less by five cents the running foot than that cast by the latter method.

On the second floor, the first objects of interes on entering are two fire engines of very high finish and costly workmanship. We confess, however, that beautiful as they unquestionably are, we could never perceive the propriety of lavishing so much expensive ornamental work upon machines which must always be soiled, if not defaced, every time they become useful. Associated, moreover, as they too often are, with peace disturbed and law trampled upon in some of our cities, we turned from

them with pleasure to other objects.

A miniature printing press worked by a treadle attracted attention for its neat workmanship and the rapid and excellent manner in which it peformed its duty. The sewing machine was an object of great interest, but we could hardly look with pleasure at a contrivance tending to supersede female fingers, and deprive the weaker sex of their main employment and support. The cabinet ware—an elaborately wrought and beautiful sideboard, and a richly ornamented French bedstead, in particular, were greatly admired. The cabinet-makers, we were assured by Baltimore gentlemen, have surpassed the expectations of their fellow-townsmen.

From the second floor the committee proceeded to the uppermost saloon, at the door of which a pretty fountain was playing. Here is the crownwell lighted, and arranged with much taste. The walls are adorned with paintings, and with numberless specimens of embroidery, worsted work, counterpanes, and other products of female industry and skill. A piano of very elaborate workmanship, and arranged upon a new principle, is placed upon an elevated platform at one end of the saloon. In its neighborhood are many daguerreo. The best American wheat averages 40 grains to the head. types, executed in the highest style of that curious and interesting art. Further on attention was directed to plain and colored glassware of great beauty. A number of flutes and clarionets, very highly finished with gold and silver keys and mouthpieces of pearl, will bear comparison with the best instruments of European manufacture. They are intended for the London Fair. Another article here arrested our attention, ingenious, valuable, and beautifully executed: it was an artificial leg and foot, with spring joints to adapt their motion to the natural motion of the limb.

But we must stop somewhere. Ten times the space we have already occupied would not suffice o tell of all that was interesting in this truly admirable exhibition. There is but one other object which we can notice. It is a clock of curious design and very complicated structure. It occupies in elevated position in the centre of the saloon, and excites universal attention and admiration. It indicates the year, the month, the day of the month. and the leap-year. Five minutes before the time for striking the hour, a door on the right opens, and figure emerges and places himself with upraised hammer beside a bell placed on a platform in front of the dial. When the hour expires the hammer falls the requisite number of times, and the punctual sentinel, having performed his duty, retires through a door on the left. This curious piece of mechanism is the production of a professional gen-tleman of Baltimore, and is, we are informed, his first effort in the use of tools.

And here we must close our account of the Maryland Institute. We hail it as an important acquisition to the cause of American industry. We congratulate the State upon the possession of an institution endowed with such large powers for good-good in its immediate bearings upon her inlustry, good in its ultimate results upon the charac-

ter of her artisans. Before the committee were able to examine as interest in the exhibition, the hour approached for their return home. Previously thereto they were taken to the Manager's room, where the President of the Institute, Joshua Vansant, Esq., in a short and appropriate address, thanked the committee for their attendance and the interest they had manifest-ed in the institution; alluded briefly to its history and prospects; invoked the co-operation of the committee in forwarding its progress; and concluded by expressing the hope that they had received as much pleasure as they had conferred. To this address Mr. SEATON, at the request of his associates of the committee, for himself and colleagues, made a becoming reply. The committee were then conducted to the depot, where they took leave of their

hospitable entertainers.

In the early part of the day an invitation had been extended to the committee to remain during the evening, for the purpose of meeting the com-mittee for the State of Maryland on the London Exhibition, and a large number of other guests, at the house of J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., their chairman. Some members of the committee were prevented by their engagements from accepting this courteous invitation; but a portion remained and passed a delightful evening in the company of the Maryland Committee and other distinguished gentlemen, in the enjoyment of Mr. Latrobe's elegant hospitality.

The President had previously returned the annexed answer to the invitation of the Committee of the Agricultural Society:

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 22, 1850. GENTLEMEN : I have just received your invitation to attend the exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society,

and have to assure you that it would afford me very great pleasure to have it in my power to be present on the occ as I feel a deep interest in every thing calculated to promote the agricultural prosperity of the country. My official duties however, are such, I regret to say, that I cannot with propriety allow myself that great gratification.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. To Messrs. Chas. B. Calvert, John Glenn, W. M. Carey, G. W. Dobbin, and J. C. Walsh, Committee on Invitations.

It is given out that music in Italy is on the de cline, in consequence of the noisy and difficult style introduced by Verdi. Certainly the decline, there be one, is here sufficiently accounted for hose who most delight in noise, must at some ime get weary by its too long continuance; the numan tympanum from being tickled comes to be tortured, patience gives way, and the bombastic up-lifter proves itself dead weight. Much as people delight, too, in witnessing difficulties, real or imagi-nary, overcome, these, when constantly returning only to be again removed, exhaust the mind in its efforts at apprehension. There is some philosophy in this—a philosophy likely to be exemplified in the vinding up of the sayings and doings of pseudo bolitionists, who prosper in the way of acclamaions just so long as noise can electrify. Just so ong their excitable followers are ready to pay nfinite attention to the abstruse arguments that are the promptings of patriotism. The decline of the one will be like the decline of the other. All the gures of rhetoric, set though with as much skill are Verdi's complicated notes, cannot long keep

## REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

An officer of our Navy on his voyage to China writing lately to his friend in this city, relates the

ollowing singular occurrence: "A singular and (to the party concerned, at least) highly the Cape of Good Hope. From the time that we reached originated all new improvements. In the examine cooler latitudes of that region we were constantly surnation of British manufacturers before a committee ounded by birds, and sometimes in great numbers, whose of the House of Commons, it was satisfactorily atexquisitely graceful movements on the wing was a constant tested that one who had absented himself for only urce of admiration to us all. One morning, when even a a few years from the chief manufacturing seats of greater number than usual, including several very large alba- industry could not on his return possibly keep sees, were following the ship, the startling cry was heard pace with the progressive improvements mean of "man overboard," and it proved to be an unlucky Irish- while attained. What, then, do we propose? Not man, who had gone to the forepart of the vessel to tow a dirty merely the temporary assemblage of merchants in swab overboard, and, Paddy-like, had dropped himself into our great maritime cities for the purpose of giving the water instead of the swab. We were soon hove-to, and their testimony in favor of the Union, but a gigantic a boat lowered to go in search of the man, for whom they association to be formed between the produ a boat lowered to go in search of the man, for whom they association to be formed between the producers of looked in vain, until they rowed, as a last hope, to the spot the South and the manufacturers of the North, to round which all the birds were suddenly observed to cluster, where they found the poor fellow in a state of insensibility and exhaustion. Around him the birds were hovering with discordant screams, and, strange to relate, two great albarosses had seized him by his clothes, thus keeping him from nking, whilst several were picking at his head and face! When the boat reached him he was unconscious, and had ceased all exertions, so that he doubtless owed his life to these birds. The patent life-buoys, as is usually the case, did not reach the water, although the port-fires burned and smoked away furiously."

## WHEAT VARIETIES.

We mentioned some weeks ago that Lieut. W. D. PORTER hen just from the Mediterranean, had placed in our hands for distribution a small quantity of several kinds of Italian wheat. Being lately on a visit to some friends in Maryland, he, aided by several experienced wheat-growers of the neighborhood, instituted a comparison between the yield and weight of the Italian wheats and the native grain of this region of country, and he has furnished us with the annexed statement

WHEATS COMPARED. Italian Macaroni wheat, 100 grains equal 135 best American
Prolific 100 152 " Prolific " 100 "

Difference.... 76 grains. Weight of a bushel of American wheat measured 60 pound Difference..... 8 \*\* Weight of 20 bushels of American wheat . . . . 1,200 pounds 

Difference in 20 bushels...... 160 The difference per head is 70 grains, which makes each stock of Prolific wheat very near three times as productive as the best American. Supposing that the same number of stalks of Prolific was grown on an acre as American wheat, it would bring sixty measured bushels of grain to the acre; allowing 68 pounds to each measured bushel, would make this difference: Prolific, 4,080; American, 1,200: difference, 2,880 pounds.

One hundred acres of Prolific wheat would produce by this

In connexion with the above, we beg to repeat, in an

wer to numerous recent applications from a distance, that the samples of wheat and other foreign grains deposited with us by Lieut. P. were immediately distributed, in small quantities, to prior applicants.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION. This Convention has at length stopped debate, and adopte

plan to begin their important labors. On Saturday the first esolution reported by the Committee of Thirteen was adopted, with an amendment moved by Mr. Scorr, of Fauquier, and then the other resolutions for the appointment of seven ether committees were passed without objection. The voting on Saturday indicated a good feeling, which we hope to see aracterize all the deliberations of the body .- Rich. Enq.

FORT WASHINGTON. -The Alexandria Gazette states that company F, 1st Artillery, stationed at Fort Washington, Maryland, are under orders for New Orleans, Louisiana, and will embark in a few days on board the transport brig Nancy, fully as they could have desired all the objects of now on her way from Baltimore. Two companies, 4th Artillery, from Florids, have been ordered to garrison this post, command of Major Morris.

> WASHINGTON HUNT AND THE ANTI-RENTERS .- Wash ngton Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, has written a letter to the Free-Holder, the anti-rent paper, n which he declines the anti-rent nomination, and says, in bstance, that if they vote for him and he is elected, he property, as well as the rights of the people.

> At the recent State election in Pennsylvania the amend ents to the constitution (providing for the election of the udiciary by the people) received 144,623 votes, while 71,103 were against the change—making a majority in favor of the easure of 73,620.

## FROM ST. DOMINGO

The schooner Howard, from St. Domingo 27th ultimo, rrived at Boston, reports that the Dominicans are actively preparing to meet the Haytiens. Santanna has been placed n chief command, and is busily engaged in forming an army They are plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition.

The ratification of a treaty with England, in which that nation acknowledges the independence from Hayti of the Re-public of St. Domingo, was celebrated by a public dinner, at which the President of the Republic presided and the British Consul was present. The latter made a speech, in which he said, among other things, that the English would not in erfere in the coming contest between them and Hayti.

By the new treaty with England the vessels of that nation are allowed to enter the ports of the republic at fifty cents less onnage duty than American vessels. The Dominicans have a fleet of ten vessels of war.

one ship, two barques, two brigs, and five schooners. Boston Traveller.

We are satisfied that no small share of Southern ontent comes from underrating the advanta derivable from the skill, industry, manufac tures, and means of rapid transport and ready ex-change possessed by the North. In the history of the progress of every nation the non-agricultural portion of the community have uniformly continued far to exceed the rest. This condition appears indispensable. All, then, that is needed is that the interest of each in the other be well understood. The manufacturer, wherever he stations himself, adds to human power by economizing time and giving the highest attainable value to raw products. The more skill he acquires the more able is he, if competition render it necessary, to furnish the ma-nufactured fabric at cheaper rates, and so to in-crease the demand. To decide what proportion of profit should be allowed for the use of the capital, and what for the skill and labor applied to it, is impossible by mere abstract reasoning. It is necessary, however, that in the profits the producer should have a direct interest. This must be so direct that when there is a glut in the market, or from any other cause a failure in demand, the mafacturer shall call into exercise new skill to lessen the cost of the fabric, instead of meeting the exigency by affording a less remuneration to the producer; and that when otherwise the original producer shall be disposed to tax every energy in facilitating the production. And this is not enough.

The mutual difficulties and distresses of each must be mutually understood, so that both parties may unite for the overcoming of common Whilst disposed to encourage to the widest possi-ble extent the establishment of manufactories at the South, and of new steam lines for the more raap present attention, or save the sophistry of the demagogues from the corrective judgment of those whom they now reckon as their dupes.

pid transportation of its commodities to Europe, we must yet not exclude from our prudential calculations the advantage possessed by the North in its lations the advantage possessed by the North in its extended division of labor, habits of organization, its present knowledge, and progressive improve-ments. Were present knowledge only to be taken into account, we might say that this the South could acquire. But progressive improvements constitute an item quite as important. The chance is, as the history of all industrial nations exhibits, eresting circumstance occurred about the time we were off that those with whom improvements first began meet in convention twice a year, for the purpose of affording mutual information, stimulating mutual activity, and producing mutually more successful results. The period of repose between these periodical assemblings would be advantageous to the process of reasonings and of experiments. In no long time we should see the Southern producer transferring a portion of his capital to the manufac-tories of the North, and the Northern manufacturer reciprocating the operation. Its results would be made evident, too, in the superior goodness of the raw material and lessening of cost in the produc-tion, as well as in more extended enterprise. C.

> We understand that a splendid sword, the gift of to the gallant Gen. CHILDS, in testimony of their respect for his character and their admiration for his services .- Alex. Gazette.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS .- A Telegraph despatch from New Orleans says:

"Hon. JOHN M. HARMANSON, Representative in Congress from the third district of this State, died here on Friday last, ted miser, estimated to be worth over ten millions of dollars. The Picayune says he left his property to the poor more and New Orleans."

## FROM VENEZUELA.

It appears by accounts from Laguayra and Porto Cabelle to the 8th October that every thing in Venezuela was per-fectly tranquil. The elections had been conducted with great order and moderation, and the majority obtained by Gen. J. G. Moragas, the brother of the actual President, appears so large that there can be little doubt of his being raised to the eidency by the required two-thirds of the votes of the electoral colleges; and even should this not be the case, the number will be so greatly superior to his competitors that Congress will of course return him.

The London Times of the 12th instant states that a stea has arrived at that port from Russia with eighty-nine packages of goods intended for exhibition at the great Industrial Exhibition. Another lot of goods equally as large was daily expected from the same country.

COMMERCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI .- The diversion of trade from New Orleans, in consequence of the progress of internal ements in the neighboring States, particularly by the recent extension of the railroad system in Georgia and South Carolina, and its prospective extension into the heart of North Alabama and Tennessee, is beginning to attract attention. The Mayor of New Orleans, in his late message, devotes considerable space to the subject. It is apprehended that the completion of the Charleston and Memphis railroad, the Mobile and Ohio road, and other kindred improvements, will, in course of a few years, materially augment this diversion of

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Chronicle of the 14th instant says that JOHN H. QUINBY and ZIBER H. PETERS, chief and council-man of the Stockbridges, in Wisconsin, have returned from their exploring trip up the St. Peter's river. They were delighted with the country, and will make preparations to remove and settle in some part of the Minnesota territory. In exchange for their townships of improved land in this section, Government has agreed to give them two town-ships of unimproved lands, selected from any unoccupied United States lands; to remove them free of all expense, and to give an annuity of \$2,000 for ten years. The Stockbridges number about 200, are educated, and have adopted the habits and, costume of the whites. Among many improvements now going on at St. Paul is a new Presbyterian church, the first tower of which is raised, and the spire was to go up in a few days. The lower ball on the steeple is to be one hunshall maintain and execute the law, and defend the rights of dred feet from the ground. The structure is of brick and of capacity to accommodate 2,000 persons.

> CHOLERA AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO .- The cholera broke out suddenly at Steubenville, Ohio, on Friday, the 18th, taking the inhabitants by surprise, owing to the fact that its presence could be attributable to no local cause. From Friday to Sunday evening there were ten deaths, with a general predisposition to diarrhoea. The weather was cool and cloudy on Saturday, and on Sunday cold, windy, and disagreeable. On the 22d fifteen deaths are reported to have taken place, but no new cases.

> The Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH delivered the closing address at the Franklin Institute exhibition, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening. The North American says that the capacious lecture-room was crowded with a highly respectable auditory, who listened with much attention to a very interesting address, embracing much valuable information and many important suggestions.

LAUNCE OF A WAR STRANSE. - The Bunker Hill Aur says that the new steamship which has been in progress at the navy yard for some time past was launched on Saturday afternoon in fine style. She is called the John Hancock.

The Grand Jury of Manchester (N. H.) have found no bill against the Wentworths, who were charged with the murder of Jones Parker at Manchester six years ago, and they have been finally discharged. AN HONEST VOICE FROM BUNCOMBE.

FROM THE ASHEVILLE (N. C.) MESSENGER.

THE CRISIS.—For nine months our country and the puncils of our nation have been distracted by contenexhausting the whole vecabulary of pointeal science, national safety, and State policy, a set or series of laws have been passed by the law-making powers of the land, as in their wisdom they thought best calculated to promote the peace, prosperity, and general welfare of the nation. Most of these have en sent out to the world, and are now in success ful operation; to these a large number of both the Northern and Southern people alike objected. So that we have now two parties in the South and the North-the true "Southroners," the largest "Liberty" party, and what are called the "Submissionists." The two former go for resistance to the present compromise laws and future aggressions; the latter go for the Union, the Constitution, an the Compromise, rather than war and bloodshed. So far as the South is concerned, as the laws now stand, no Southern Rights Associations, State Conventions, Governors' Proclamations, or Nashville Conventions can cover up or mislead the public mind as to the issue. The grievances complained of have become laws of the land; a resistance now to those laws by any State or States is resistance to the General Government, is resistance to the Union, and at once unequivocally makes an assault on the law-making power, rebels against the authorities of the nation, and opens the gateway to anarchy and disunion, with all their horrid features and calamities staring us in the face. Every effort now made either North or South (and they are being made at both) against the laws just passed by Congress, is an effort to dissolve the Union. No other reasonable construction can be placed upon it, and every friend of the Union should look tionably to dissolve and break up the confederacy of these States; and we have witnessed all sorts of efforts for the last few months, both North and South, to prepare the public mind for such an event by showing that the North, on the one hand, could get along better than the South; and on the other, that the South could get along much better than the North; and that both, according to their own showing, would be infinitely better off than they now are; that both have given away to "ag-gression" till endurance any longer is insufferable, and incompatible with human rights, State sove-reignty, the laws of right and the laws of God; and exhortations have been poured upon air to induce the industrious, prosperous, and hard-working farmers of the land to prepare for the conflict, to brighten their blades, pick their flints, and fire their heads with the spirit that actuated their fathers of '76 and the Revolution, till some no doubt have smelt powder and heard the distant roar of cannon. the clash of glittering steel, and the shrieks and groans of the dying! But, notwithstanding all this, thank Heaven! the contending armies are not yet arrayed, marshalled, nor generalled. Thank Heaven, the stars and stripes wave over every hill and dale, from Maine to the highest peaks of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. Long may they wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave! So far as we are concerned, we are a 'submissionist;" that is, we submit to every law that is now passed, rather than jeopard the Union indry citizens of Alexandria, has been presented for a moment; and, rather than do this, we would see all Mexico, California, and Utah sunk to a water level, slavery or no slavery. A portion of our people have fought, bled, and died for these wild waste lands; and the living, by conquest of arms, have taken by force, or stolen, all that country, and carried on the war for party purposes; South to extend the "area" of slavery, and the North to extend the "area" of "human liberty after a lingering illness. John McDonough died here of and freedom." Both have been somewhat disapselves would in the end, so that what they have done is only the consequence of what would in the end have been the result of their refusing to do it. We are opposed in the beginning, all the way through, and to the "last extremity," to any en croachments upon or interference with slavery as it now exists; and to carry out this opposition we will be ever ready to unite with any portion or all the South, in any measure to maintain and de-We see no cause now for a dissolution, and are utterly opposed to it under any pretence whatever.

If the people are let alone they will go on and be prosperous and happy, in spite of demagogues, aspirants, and politicians. We go out and out for the Constitution, the Union, Fillmore, and the Whig party; and nothing shall deter us from our allegiance to them but their abolishment or trea-

Notwithstanding the sympathy manifested by the Cana dian editors at the passage of the fugitive slave law, they appear to be unwilling that the runaway slaves should become heir neighbors. Especially is this the case on the border lin of Michigan and the western district of Canada. The last number of the Amberstburg Courier says :

"We have been favored for the last four or five days by an influx of the colored population from the States, whose advent, though honorable to the province as a land of liberty, could be very beneficially dispensed with by the peaceable inhabitants of this frontier. On this side sable clouds of immigrants are disembarked from every boat that stops, and be-tween one hundred and two hundred have already arrived a this port. A like rapid influx continues at all points along the frontier as far as heard from; and if some action be not taken by the Legislature in the matter, this part of the pro-vince must soon be overwhelmed by our colored brethren. When, some years ago, the poor inhabitants of Great Bri-tain and Ireland flocked over to this province too rapidly, our Riberal Government imposed a poll tax upon all persons land-ed on our shores from the other side of the Atlantic. Much more necessary is such a provision to prevent our being flooded by a black population. Let us see if our rulers wil

Among the passengers in the steamer Europa, which lef New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, were the brothers MONTESQUIEU, who had been confined at St. Louis for som time on the charge of murder. One was proved innocent and the other declared a maniac

MASSACHUSETTS .- Gov. BRIGGS, in accepting the nom nation of the Whig State Central Committee, announce his "fixed determination not again hereafter to be a candi date for the Chief Magistrate, which for seven successiv years he has received at their hands."

THE FIRST PREMIUM HAM .- The following is the recipe used by our fellow-citizen, T. E. Hambleton, Esq., in curing the ham which he exhibited at the late agricultural fair, and which was awarded the highest premium -Balt. Pat.

To Cure Maryland Hams .- To every one hundred poun To Cure Maryland Hams.—To every one hundred pounds weight of pork take eight pounds of ground alum sait, two pounds of brown sugar, two ounces saltpetre, one and a half ounces potash, and four gallons of water. Of these form a brine. The meat should be well cooled and dried before being put up, and then suffered to lie one day in a cool place. Then rub each piece with fine salt, and pack the whole down, and suffer it to remain some two or three days, according to the weather. The above brine should then be poured into the cask or tub on the side. After being in the brine six weeks, take out the meat, rinse it in cold water, hang up and reeks, take out the meat, rinse it in cold water, hang up and suffer it to dry for four or five days, or longer, and then smok some two weeks with hickory wood. The up each ham in a linen bug, and whitewash the outside.

The Alexandria Gazette says that it is the intention of th Directors of the Mount Vernon Cotton Factory to continue their operations, and that they may put on an additional force

GEN. PILLOW IN OFFICE.—We see by the Maury (Tenn.) Intelligencer, of the 10th instant, that Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Mexican war notoriety, has been elected President of the Duck River Slack-water Navigation

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. TA

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMBRICAN

We have received copies of a correspon councils of our nation have been distracted by contentions and fears on questions of the most unfortunate and momentous character and magnitude; and after exhausting the whole vecabulary of political science, and Judge Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, who sat as Commissioner have to act under it, will undoubtedly remove much of the odium which now attaches to it. Judge GRIER Says -

In the case of Garnett, the warrant issued by the court was founded on the affidavit of the alleged owner of the fugitive. But " on the trial or hearing" before the court, after the arrest, this affidavit was not received in evidence, nor did the counsel for the claimant insist that it should be received The claimant had wholly neglected to make the proper proof before some court or judge in Maryland to establish the fact that he was owner of a slave or person held to labor, and what was the name, age, size, and other marks of such person, and that the person so described had escaped. Not having availed himself of the privileges and facilities given him by the act of Congress for this purpose, we decided that he must be bound by the common law rules of evidence, as in other cases, where a title to property has to be established before a court. We refused to receive the parties in interest as witnesses, and wills, and other documents of title, unless

properly proved.

The act contemplates a trial and a decision of the court or judge, involving questions both of law and fact; and unless the rules of the common law, as to evidence, be followed, when not changed by statute, the tribunal would be without rule, governed only by caprice or undefined discretion, which would be the exercise of a tyrannical, not a judicial power. It is the duty of the judge who exercises it to rende upon it in no other light, and be ready to meet it at every point. Whatever their present declarations may now be, the ultimate object is unquestionably to dissolve and break up the confederacy sion and wrong would flow from it. Free men and citizens

gard to any rule or principle known to the law, gross oppression and wrong would flow from it. Free men and citizens of Pennsylvania might be kidnapped into bondage under forms of law, and by the action of a legal tribunal sworm to do equal and exact justice to all men. This much-maligned law not only gives a "trial" before a legal tribunal before the claimant be authorized to carry the alleged fugitive out of the State, but it takes away from the prisoner no right which he would have enjoyed before this act of Congress was passed.

In all cases of extradition the evidence establishing the offence and escape of the persons demanded is usually made in the country from which the person demanded has escaped, and is necessarily ex parte, and the chief question to be decided by the tribunal before whom he is brought, previously to making an order for his extradition, is only the question of identity. The party demanded has a right of course to show that he is not the person described. But, if he be the person described, he has no right to claim a jury trial, as to the question of his guilt, in the country to which he has escaped. The question of identity, and whether the person claimed is such a one as the treaty between the two countries requires to be delivered up, has always been tried summarily and without the intervention of a jury. No complaint has ever been made when white men have been sent to Europe, on a demand for their extradition, without giving them a jury trial; and why greater privileges in this matter should be granted to colored persons is not easily perceived. The State of Pennsylvania guaranties a jury trial to her own citizens, or to persons who are charged with committing an offence within her borders. Fugitives from another State have no such rights. The Government to which the fugitives belong, it is to be presumed, will do justice to its own subjects or citizens, and whether they do so or not is no concern of ours. However individuals may fancy they have a mission to rectify all wrongs on th the face of the earth, the State of Pennsylvania does not feel bound to the Quixotic enterprise of avenging the oppression of serfs in Russia or slaves in Georgia. This act of Congress does not require that a judge should, without trial, surrender a citizen of Pennsylvania to a kidnapper. The provision "that is no trial or hearing, under this act, shall the testimony of such fugitive be admitted in evidence," is no more than the enactment of an established principle of the common law that no man shall be witness in his own cause. If this receiving were not in the set I would not receive the testiprovision were not in the act I would not receive the testimony of the prisoner to prove that he was not the person de-scribed, or that he was a free man. It would be a tempta-tion to perjury which no tribunal should permit to be pre-sented to any man.

No lawyer would urge before a court such an absurd

after a lingering illness. John McDonovon died here of cholers on Saturday. He was a native of Baltimore—a noted miser, estimated to be worth over ten millions of dollars.

The majority have made the land free, or a greater of such what also pointed, and both are quarrelling about the spoils. The majority have made the land free, or a greater of such was easy to such a such as a native of Baltimore—a noted and if the spoils. The majority have made the land free, or a greater of such as a native of Baltimore—a noted and if the spoils. The majority have made the land free of the spoils. The majority have made the land free of the spoils. The majority have made the land free of the spoils. The majority have made the land free of the spoils. express it in unequivocal terms. In truth, there is nothing equivocal in the language of the act; it forbids the judge to hear the testimony of the fugitive, but not the testimony of disinterested witnesses. It almost seems that nothing but a desire to render the law odious, for the sake of political agita-

tion, could ever have led to so gross a misconstruction and so great a libel on our National Legislature.

It has been objected, also, to this law, that it suspends the habeas corpus act, inasmuch as it enacts that the certificate of the judge or commissioner "shall be conclusive of the right of the persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever." But this is a mistake. The truth is that this provision of the law forbidding the testimony of the fugility to be received, and forbidding interfemony of the fugitive to be received, and forbidding interfe rence by other process after a certificate, is but an enactment of an established principle of the common law, added through extreme caution, but wholly unnecessary.

"The writ of habeas corpus is undoubtedly an immediate remedy for every illegal imprisonment; but no imprisonment is illegal when the process is a justification of the officer: and process, whether by writ or warrant, is legal whenever it is not defective in the frame of it, and has issued in the ordinary course of justice from a court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the subject-matter."—Commonwealth vs. Lacky, 1 Watts

A person held as a fugitive under the certificate of a judge or magistrate, under this act, is legally imprisoned under process "from a court or magistrate having jurisdiction," and process 'Irom a court or magistrate having jurisdiction," and cannot be released by any other court or magistrate on a writ of habeas corpus or homine replegiando. The act of 1793 has no such provision as that which is the subject of complaint in the present case; yet, in the case of Wright vs. Deacon, (5 Sergeant and Rawie, 62,) the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that a certificate under that act was a legal warrant to remove the fugitive to the State of Maryland, and no writ of homine replegiando would lie from a State court to try the question of freedom; and that a writ, issued under such circumstances, was "in violation of the constitution of the United States."

LONDON EXHIBITION .- The Governor of Maryland has added to the State Committee on the Industrial Exhibition the names of Col. ANTHONY KIMMELL, of Frederick, and THOMAS M. SMITH, Esq. of Baltimore.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED .- The cause of the many sudden deaths at Kalamazoo a week or two ago, which was imputed to cholera, is explained by the Chicago Journal which says that a bottle of corrosive sublimate was mistaken for vinegar and mixed with the mustard. The number of deaths were thirteen-eight at Kalamazoo, two at Marshall, two at Grand River, and one at Mottville.

Four schooners which were recently seized by the United States marshel for the district of Michigan, charged with having taken on board and transporting from Muskegon, in the State of Michigan, to Chicago, in the State of Illinois, a large quantity of timber cut on lands belonging to the United States, which timber had been transported "with the knowledge of the owner, master, or consignee that the same had been cut on the United States lands," were condemned by the United States District Court at Detroit, on the 21st instant, and ordered to be sold.

Apothecaries seem to be less intelligent or more careless

than formerly. They are unfortunate in making sad mis-takes in preparing medicines. The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date says:

"A gentleman of this city yesterday being ill, sent to a druggist for paregoric; by mistake laudanum was returned and administered. The error was discovered in time to pre-vent a fatal termination to the case."

TREASURE HUNTING .- Schooner Eliza Ann, Captain Nicholas Tower, cleared at this port to-day for Cumans, Venezuela, to recover the treasure from the Spanish ship San Pedro, sunk near Cumans. She takes out an engine, diving bell, and other machinery necessary for the experthirteen men.—Boston Transcript, Monday.

MATOR BARKER ARRESTED AGAIN .- The Mayor of Pitts MAYOR BARKER ARRESTED AGAIN.—The Mayor of Pittsburg was arrested again on Saturday, charged, on oath of
John Barton, Esq., with an assault and battery with intent
to kill. He had considerable difficulty in obtaining bail, butat last Col. John Ross became security in the sum of three
thousand dollars, conditioned for his keeping the peace, and
for his appearance at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.
All the bast which he has given prior to this scraps for keeping the peace will probably be forfeited, and preparations for
suing out his recognizances are being made.